WASHINGTON.

Withdrawal of A. B. Cornell's Nomination as Assistant Treasurer at New York.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE CARTAGE SYSTEM. Summer Movements of the

President.

Abolition of the Income Tax by the Senate.

The Duty on Salt to be Reduced.

Report of the Conference Committee on the Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1870.

Indian Matters. Brevet Captain George Atchison, Indian Agent for the Chippewas, reports two murders having been committed in that agency within a month, the cause of which is attributed to intemperance among the limitans, the victims and the oftenders both being savages. The agent writes notwithstanding that there are several parites indicted for selling fiquor to Indians the offence seems to go on unmolested.
Friend Semuel M. Janney, Superintendent of in-

dian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency, writes from Omaha, under date of 23d inst., to Indian Commissioner. He says on that day he had an interview with Red and his chiefs on the subject of a peace between the Sloux and the Pawnees, He represented to them that his people as well as the Pawnees, were at peace with each other, and that the Pawnee chiefs had expressed their willingness to make a treaty of amity with the Sloux, stating fur ther that the Great Father here had chosen the Friends, as men of peace and long known as the of the Pawnees in order that they might be improved and rendered peaceable.
Superintendent Janney also suggested that the

Pawnee chiefs would meet the Sioux at Columbus, Neb., if they would stop there on the way out. Red Cloud replied that the Pawnees had once

been one people with them, but had turned against them while they were contending for their rights that they had joined the white soldiers and had killed many of the best men among the Sioux. He could not stop now to make a treaty with them; he had not the time, nor could be do it without consult ing his people. Another chief with Red Cloud spoke to the same effect, but he used some expressions which led Superintendent Januey to believe that a good impression was made upon them, and he hopes that further reflection will induce them to look

A report was received from the agent of the Kansas Indians, Mahlon Stubbs, through Superintend ent Hoag, stating that the squatters have all left the reservation and no unlawful occupants were now upon their lands. A delegation of would-be settlers visited the Indians last week, offering five dollar per capita to remain upon the reservations: 2bu back again soon and take possession. A detachment of soldiers from Fort Riley are now with the agent to aid him in keeping squatters from the reserva tion. The Indians have arrived from a successfu buffalo hunt, all well and satisfied.

The agent of the Kiowas and Comanches reports from that agency on the 3d inst. that thirty or forty of the roving Comanches and two Cherennes stole about twenty horses and mules from near the agency on the 24th of May. Several bands have left for the Plains, and are not expected back till fall. Tabananaca, who led the raiders, is the only chief who feels mad and is the only one living on the reservation who has gone on the warpath.

The Currency Bill-Report of the Conference Committee.

Representative Garfield to-day submitted to the House the report of the committee of conference on the Currency bill. It was ordered to be printed. He

will call for action upon it to-morrow.

The bill provides for an issue of \$45,000,000 of \$300,000,000 anthorized by the Currency act of 1864 the amount of notes so provided to be furnished organized in States and Territories having than their apportionment, as contem securities for such circulation deposited with the Treasurer of the United States shall be any description of bonds of the United States bearing coin in terest. Applications for the circulation shall be made within one year after the passage of this act, and the Comptroller shall issue it to the bank making application, giving the preference to those States and Territories having greatest deficiency No bank organized under the act shall have a circulation exceeding half a million dollars A new account of the increased circulation shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the censu of 1870. The Comptroller, at the end of each month s required to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued during the previous month, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel a like amount of three per cent certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 186s, by giving notice to the holders thereof that the interest shall cease after the day designated in the notice, and tha said certificates shall no longer be available as banking reserves. Upon the deposit of any gold interest bearing bonds of the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed in the nineteents and twentieth sections of the National Currency ac it shall be lawful for the Comptroller to issue to the bank making the deposit circulating notes of differ ent denominations not less than five dollars, and no exceeding in amount eighty per cent of the par value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon the face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them upon presenation at the office of the associa tion in gold coin of the United States, and shall b redeemable upon such presentation in such coin The capital of any such banking association i limited to \$1,000,000. Banks organized under the preceding sections are required to keep on hand at circulation in coin, and shall receive at par in pay ment of debts the gold notes of every other such

The limit of circulation to \$300,000,000 in the Currency act and the requirement that the banks in San Francisco must redeem their notes at par in the city of New York are removed. The term "lawful money" in the Currency act, as applicable to banks there organized on a gold basis, shall be construed to mean "gold coin of the United States."

The bill further provides for the withdrawal from banking associations having a circulation exceeding that contemplated in the act of March 3, 1865, of \$25,000,000. This circulation is to be withdrawn, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding \$1,000,000 in the States having an excess of circulation and in excess of \$1,000,000, and then proceeding pro rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding \$200,000 in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in the States having a smaller proportion until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by this act until the ful

the States and Territories having les a than their pro-

Provision is made where bank as fail to return the circulation required within or e year for the sale of their bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for their cir culation. No circulation is to be withdrawn until the \$45,000,000 granted in the first section shall be taken up. A bank located in a State having more than its proportion of circular than its fation may remove to a State having less than its

The Vacant Assistant Treasurership. The normation of Mr. Cornell as Assistant Trea surer at New York has been withdrawn at own request, he preferring to remain in his present position as Surveyor of the Port of New York. About a month ago the appointment was tendered to Mr. Cornell, but was declined. It appears the President was subsequently informed that Mr Cornell had changed his mind and that he would ac cept. He was out of the city at the time the appointment was made, but as soon as he heard of it he hastened nither to inform the President of the mistake. The President will send in a successor in a day or two, though he has not as yet deter

The Cartage System. Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, has received a peti-tion, numerously signed by the merchants of New

York city, praying that the cartage system of the New York Custom House may be abolished. In an swer to the prayer of the petitioners Mr. Cox prepared and introduced the following preamble and esolution, which were adopted:-

resolution, which were adopted:—

Whereas on the 4th of April last this House directed the Secretary of the Treasury to report what changes by contracts, regulations or otherwise had then been made by the Collector of Customs at New York city with reference to the cartage system for goods, the reasons for such changes and whose interest was thereby attected invorably or unfavorably; and whereas it is alleged that the Secretary peremptorily ordered an investigation into said system, having found the system of doubtful legality and an unjust exaction on the merchants, carmen and others engaged in commerce in said city, and by a letter of instructions of the 1st of June last having restored the general order system and abolished said cartage bureau system, which, notwithstanding said order of the Secretary, still exists through the acts of the Collector alone, who reluses compinance with the order of the Secretary, and notwithstanding the written protest of the merchants of New York city, representing commercial wealth to the amount of \$350,000,000, and against the protest of the warehousemen, carters, truckmen and others engaged in local transportation; therefore, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasary communicate to this House the results of his investigation and his orders and letters in the premises, and

The Movements of the President During the

Summer.
In event of Congress holding to its present resoluion to adjourn on July 15 the President will not remove his household to his seaside cottage at Long Branch until after that time. Should the day of adjournment be extended he will take his family and servants to the seaside before the 15th and leave them there while he returns here to await the dissoution of Congress. During the latter portion of July, all of August and portion of September, therefore, the Executive Mansion will be abandoned for the more healthful and agreeable breezes of the sea. One Secretary and a portion of the ushers and Mansion police will remain in the building as a guard. The President will take with him all his family servants and Mehler, the steward of the mansion, also his horses. Most of his time will be passed at Long Branch, though several excursions are talked of during the season of recreation. The President wil adopt the same rule in regard to public business as he did last year, visiting the capital when the exigencies of public business require, or at least every two weeks, in order to keep himself advised of th

Substitutes for the Income Tax. The following are the two sections reported by Mr. Sherman and adopted by the Senate as substitutes for the income tax stricken out:-

tutes for the income tax stricken out:—

First, that sections 120, 121, 122 and 123, of the act of June 30, 1864, and amended by acts of July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867, shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned, being taxes on dividends of corporations and salaries of government officers for and during the year 1870, and that all such taxes shall be collected in the manner now or hereafter provined by law.

Second, that for the purpose of allowing deductions from the incomes of any religious or social community holding all their property and the income therefrom jointly and in common, each five of the persons in such society, and any remaining fractional number of such persons less than five over such groups of five, shall be held to constitute a family, and a deduction of \$1,000 shall be allowed for each of said families. Any taxes on the incomes, gains and profits of such societies now due and suppaid shall be assessed and collected according to this provision.

Death of the Earl of Clarendon. The British Minister having announced to the Secretary of State this morning the death of the Earl sympathy and regret to be transmitted through our Minister at London. The following despatch was therefore sent by telegraph to Mr. Motley:—

therefore sent by telegraph to Mr. Motley:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1870,
Mr. MOTLEY, Minister, London:—The death of the
Earl of Chresdon removes a statesman whose fame
belongs to the world, and whose loss will be felt by
other nations than that in whose behalf he labored
for the advance of civilization and in the interests of
peace. The President tencers the sympathy of the
United States to her Majesty and to the British
people, and condolence to those to whom the loss
brings personal griet.

HAMILTON FISH. The Funding Bill.

General Schenck succeeded to-day in getting the Funding bill made the special order for to-morrow after the morning hour, and also in confining the speeches that may be made upon it to five minutes each. The indications are that the bill will be dis posed of to-morrow in some shape, but whether it will go through as reported by the Ways and Mean Committee is doubtful. It will be earnestly opposed by all those who believe with the Secretary of the Freasury that it is impossible to fund the debt in four per cent bond. The bill will finally go to a conference committee for settlement, as the two

Appropriation for the Census.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day communi cated to the House of Representatives a letter from the Superintendent of the Census asking an appropriation of \$2,326,000 to defray the expenses of tak ing the ninth census. It is stated therein that th expense of taking the eighth census was \$1,690,000.

The Hatch-Babcock Pressigntion.
The majority and minority reports in the Hatch case, together with the testimony, were laid on the tables of Senators this morning; but some of them desiring to examine the document before resuming consideration of the St. Domingo treaty, voted against going into executive session to-day on that

Nye, chairman of the Senate select committee of investigation in the Hatch case, in regard to the protocol respecting the preliminary understanding about the treaties of annexation of St. Doming or the acquisition of the Bay of Samana. In th letter the President endorses the action of General

The United States and Mexican Claim

Commission
met to-day. The commissioners and counsel were present, but nothing of public interest transpired save the reading of a letter of Dr. F. A. Lieber of New York accepting the office of umpire. The Com-mission adjourned until to-morrow noon,

Indian Raid in Texus. The mail rider from Austin, Texas, to Fredericks burg in that State, reports that on Saturday, the 11th instant, a party of Indians came on the line of Little Barton creek to within fifteen miles of Austin, and stole horses from several parties, who pursued the Indians, and a they have not returned fears are entertained that they have been murdered by the savages.

Commissioner Delano has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that when he came into the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he found the Tice metre in use. He did not then deem it preper to dispense with it; but complaints had since reached him that the metre is of no practical value, while it is unnecessarily op-pressive to distillers. He has tried to ascertain the justice of the complaints, and after careful observation, experience and practical tests, he is satisfic many of them, to some extent, are well founded and that it is not practicable, without detriment to amount of \$25,000,000 shall be withdrawn; and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among second or credit metre, and also with that portion

and hence in the regulations he has prescribed the less expensive and useful simple metres to be This arrangement, he says, will prove advantageous to the service, while it will relieve distillers from considerable expense, and permits the automatic metres now in use to be changed at a small ex-

A Neglectful Telegraph Company. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to the House resolution whether any of the telegraph companies having their offices in the city of New York have refused or neglected to report to the Assessor the amount of gross receipts, states that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company negneglect, however, was reported by the company uself, with such explanations as to show that it was not wifus, but owing to business circumstances.

The tax of \$508 was subsequently paid, since which time the company has regularly made returns. The French Practice Squadron at Newport. Commander E. O. Mattnews, in charge of the Tor pedo Station off Newport, R. I., reports to the Navy Department the arrival there of the French line-of-battle ship Jean Bart and brig Obligado, compesing the French practice squadron. They will remain ten

The Bureau of Engraving. The close of the fiscal year being near at hand the Secretary of the Treasury bas, as usual, appointed a committee to examine into the condition of the Bureau of Engraving, of which George B. McCartee is chief. Every fackity is afforded the committee by the chief of the bureau and his assistants.

Murder of a Sheriff in Texas. A letter from Corpus Christi states that the Sheriff of Neuces county, Texas, has been foully murdered, and there was consequently great excitement.

The Interest on the Richmond (Va.) City Debt
will be promptly paid on July 1. The bonds could be sold at a nigher rate than heretofore, but there

are none in the market. Executive Nominations. The following nominations were sent in to-day:— George Cogswell to be Collector of Internal Rev-enue for the Sixth district of Massachuseits, vice U. . Howe, to be relieved. First Lieutenant W. B. Kennedy to be captain in

First Lieutenant W. B. Kennedy to be captain in the Tenth cavalry; Second Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood to be First Lieutenant in the Fifth artillery. Posemasters—William D. Hitchcock, Alpena, Mich.; W. W. Webb, La Crosse, Wis.; Nicholas P. Trist, Alexandria, Va.; A. S. Allen, Berca, Ohio. Personal.

Mr. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Depart ment, left here this evening for Chicago, to be pre-

sent at the graduation of his sister from the seminary in that city. Mr. Bigelow, Chief of the Loar Department of the Treasury, will act as Chief Clerk, Mr. Savule will be absent about ten days

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session. SENATE

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1870.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. From the New York Legislature, relating to the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. From citizens of Georgia for the establishment of United States District Court.

From soldiers of the late war, calling attention to the Bounty bill.

A motion by Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., to hold an evening session to-day to dispose of the Texas Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bills was objected to by Mr. Sherman as tending to delay the Tax bill, and gave rise to a long debate. The motion was finally agreed to. THE TAX BILL

came up as unfinished business, and Mr. Sherman (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the Finance Committee (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the Finance Committee, stated as the result of the consultation in regard to the bill that they had agreed to let all the income taxes go, and as a substitute to retain the tax on sugar as it is now, and also the tax on gross receipts. He said that the House proposition for a classification of the tax on sugars had been objected to by business men throughout the country, and the Senate committee classification had encountered equally strong opposition. The remaincountry, and the Senate committee classification had encountered equality strong opposition. The remaining sections of the bit would clear up the ambiguities in reference to the special tax on the dividends of corporations, such as insurance companies, and relative to the Shakers and other religious societies. Instead of striking out the terrif part of the bill and leaving the whole subject to the determination of a committee of conference, he suggested that the Senate should proceed under the five minute rule of debate to act upon each section separately.

separately. Mr. Hows, (rep.) of Wis., made an argument for retaining the income tax.

Mr. Sherman suggested that the question had been decided. He had no hope that the vote of the Senate would be changed.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., thought that there was reason to hope that the vote would be changed.

reason to hope that the vote would be c Mr. Sherman offered a new section to contine the

Mr. Sherman offered a new section to contine the tax on corporations and salaries during this year.

Mr. Bayard, dem.) of Del., opposed the continuance of the tax mainly in justice to the sataried employes of the government, now poorly paid.

Mr. Sherman said the personal income tax was being collected for the present year and the income taxes should cease at the same time. Besides, the provision had already been adopted by the Senate. The amendment was agreed to and various others submitted by Mr. Sherman to carry out the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

The amendment of the Finance Committee to authorize the consolidation of collection districts was agreed to.

The amendment of the riminer committee to an interest the consolidation of collection districts was agreed to.

The tarin' sections having been reached, the amendments reported from the committee were discussed. That striking out the duty of five cent on chicory, succory, dandelion root and acorn codee, raw, ground or burned or prepared, and on all substitutes for coffee, was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman endeavored to withdraw the amendments reducing the dutieg on sugar according to the Senate committee's classification, so as to allow the rame to remain as under the existing laws.

Mr. Hamili, (rep.) of Me., objected to the withdrawal of the section, and asked to have a vote upon it. He argued in favor of reducing the duty on sugar, believing that the receipts of next year would exceed shose of the preceding year, while the surplus in the Treasury could be drawn upon if necessary.

Mr. Sherman opposed the reduction upon the ground that the estimated receipts from revenues would not warrant it. He believed that increased receipts.

Mr. Kellogd (ren.) of La, favored retaining the

Mr. KELLOGG. (rep.) of La., favored retaining the

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., favored retaining the present rates on sugar, and opposed the tax of three and a half cents on the clarified sugars, which included the fine sugars of Louistana, as striking directly at the interests of the producers of that State in favor of the refiner.

Mr. BAYARD hoped that in this case and all others the present duties on imports might be retained, believing that any change in the tartif should be in furtherance of a comprehensive system of aiteration.

lleving that any change in the tariff should be in furtherance of a comprehensive system of aiteration.

Mr. Yates, (rep.) of Ill., was in favor of abolishing all taxes on the prime necessaries of life—sugar, tea and coffee. He advocated the tariff for protection, as well as for reverse.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., referring to the continuance of the present rates on sugar as necessary to make up the loss of revenue by the repeal of the income tax, said he would never agree to transfer the barden or the income tax from the rich to the poor. He favored a gradual reformation of the tariff, and orgued that democrats in Congress had favored the highest duties on articles not produced in the country, so that the lowest might go upon those that were produced here in competition with foreign nations denying all protection.

Further remarks were made by Mr. Thursan, (dem.) of Ohio, in favor of a general reduction of taxation, and that the duty on sugar would coapel people to pay bounty te a few sugar refiners in the United States that they might make fortunes.

Mr. Sherman replied that every refiner in the United States was opposed to the classification both of the Senate and of the House.

At half-past three the Senate voted upon the Senate amendment was rejected—year 28, nays 3. The classification therefore remains. The following is the vote:—

Yras—Messr. Abbott, Anthony, Bayara, Cole, Corking, Corbott, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Gilbert, Harris, Hersel.

ing is the voice:—
YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Apthony, Bayard, Cole, Conding,
Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Gilbert, Harris, Heward,
Kellogg, Morrill of Ms., Morrill of Vt., Osborn, Poseroy,
Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Shefman,
Stewart, Stockton, Warner and Williams—28.
NAYS—Messrs. Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Caserly,
Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fowier, Hamilton of Mayland,
Hamilo, Harison, Howe, Howell, Johnston, Modrery, Mor.
ton, Pratt, Ross, Saulabury, Schurz, Spacer, Spragus-Sumner, Thayer, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Willey, Wilsin and
Yates—30.

Ner. Thay's, namen, ripion, victors, which have yakes—30.

Mr. Yakes moved an amendment prohibiting hereafter all taxes on tea, coffee and sugar.

Mr. Sherman remarked that the amendment would strike off fifty-six millions of revenue, and, if adopted, the whole bill should fail.

Mr. Yakes advocated his amendment at length.

At four o'clock the House resolution amounting the death of Hon. David Heaton, Representative from North Carolina, was received, and, after culorgies of the deceased and the adoption of the usual resolutions of condolence, the Senate, at forty-five minutes past four, took a recess until evening

Evening Seasion.

Evening Session. THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL, ment to make the gauge of the road uniform at five feet from Marshall, Texas, to san Diego, Cal. After discussion the amendment was adopted by year ent by Mr. STEWART, authorizing the

An amendment by Mr. STEWART, authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad of California to connect with the Pacific by a branch road, was adopted. Also an amendment by Mr. SAWYER that all fron and steel used shall be purchased in the United States.

States.

The bill then passed.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill was made the order for the morning hour of Tuesday. At 11:40 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, June 27, 1870.

By Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Cal. To regulate the manufacture of transf from grapes, peaches and

By Mr. Nintack, (dem.) of Ind .- To abolish the ribal relations of the Miami tribe of Indians. By Mr. WELKER, (rep.) of Ohto-For the establish-

ment of a department of revenue. By Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn .- To punish the collection of illegal taxes on passengers

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced a bill for the distribution pro rata of all moneys paid or to be paid by the republic of Venezuela for claims of citizens of the United States under the award of the mixed commission, under the treaty of April 25, 1866.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to au thorize the issue of four per cent bonds exchange able for and convertible into legal tender notes at par. Referred to the Committee on Ways and

Means.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON SALT.

Mr. REEVES, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a preamble and resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report to the House for hwith a bill reducing the present duties on all classes of salt fifty per cent.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 71 to 67.

71 to 67.

Mr. McCauthy, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was rejected by a vote of 5s yeas to 106 mays.

Mr. FERRIES, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to reconsider the vote whereby the main question was ordered.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Cox's motion was series.

n the rable.

Mr. Cox's motion was agreed to—yeas 101, navs 57.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 108, nays 8, as follows:—

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Armstrong, Atwood, Bea-man, Beanest, Benton, Bingham, Biadr, Brooks of Mass., Buffinton, Buttee of Mass., Cessia, Coob of Wis., Conger, Covode, Dixon, Donley, Ferriss, Ferry, Flaber, Hoar, Kelley, Keisey, Knapp, Ladiin, Maynard, McCarthy, McGrew, Moore of Ohio, Moore of N. Y., Morrel of Ph., Myers, Negley, O'Nell, Packer, Pheips, Poland, Sawyer, Schenck of Ohio, Sheidon of N. T., Strickland, Tanner, Taylor, Tilman, Town-send, Wheeler, Willard and Wilson of Ohio—19.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, proposed that the Funding bill be fixed for consideration to-morrow:
Mr. Cox inquired whether the bill was the same as was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.
Mr. Schenck replied that it was with a slight THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Schence replied that it was with a sight verbal amendment.

Mr. Stevensos, (rep.) of Ohio, objected on behalf of the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Schence moved to suspend the rules. The rules were suspended, and the bill was reported back and made the special order for to-morrow.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee

Mr. Kelsey, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bili, and moved toat the Senate amendments be non-concurred in and a committee of conference ordered. Agreed to.

United States Collets in Indiana.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, (dem.) of ind., the Senate amendments to the bill for additional terms of United States courts in Indiana were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

New York Custom House Carrage.

Mr. Cox offered a preamble and resolution in reference to the cartage of the New York Custom House, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the results of the investigation into it and his orders and letters in the premises, and whether his instructions have been compiled with, to the end that legislation may be had if necessary.

Agreed to.

The Death of the Rarl of Clarendon.

the end that legislation may be had it necessary. Agreed to.

THE DEATH OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

THE SPEAKER hald belove the House a telegram announcing the death of the Earl of Clarendon, English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

CHANGING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back adversely the Senate bill to change the judicial circuits. Laid on the table.

PUNISHMENT OF ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mr. BOOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., objected, saying that if his colleague wanted to fix the election of the New York Legislature the House had better repeal the adjournment resolutions, and postpone adjournment till November.

WASHINGTON CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Beatry (rep.) of Mich., moved to suspend the rules, so as to empower him to offer an amendment to the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill, atthorizing the appointment of a municipal commission, for the dredging and narrowing of the Washington city canal, the levying of a tax of one hundred thousand dollars therefor on all the taxable property of the city, and the appropriation of \$50,000 from the Treasury. Agreed to.

The House then, at a quarier past one, went mio committee of the whole, Mr. Bufinton in the chair; on the SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES APPROPRIATION BILL. The items in regard to the Washington aqueduct gave rise to a discussion as to the mefficient supply of water to the city, which was attributed to the fact that the distributing mains are not equal to either the demand or supply.

Mr. Coox, (rep.) of Mass., moved a substitute to appriate under various heads \$120,932.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., moved an amendment to the substitute, requiring the money received for water rents to be applied to the improvement and repair of the aqueduct unt L otherwise provided by law.

The amendment was agreed to, and the substitute

epair of the aqueduct unt L otherwise provided by aw. The amendment was agreed to, and the substitute

repair of the aqueduct unt I otherwise provided by Isw.

The amendment was agreed to, and the substitute as amended was agreed to.

The items for work on the Capitol were attacked by some of the Missouri members—Messis. McCormick, Benjamin and Finkelnbury—and were deletified by some of the Missouri members—Messis. McCormick, Benjamin and Finkelnbury—and were deletified by Messis. Dawes and Schenck.

Mr. Schenck saud that so far as the building was concerned he was proud of it, and that he wished it to be complete, not only as a building, but as to the setting of the building—the grounds, terraces, &c. He regretted not having been in the House to record his vote against that vandal vote by Which the House of Representatives had refused to take in the adjoining grounds. As to the talk about removing the capital, he had never regarded it as anything but bosh. So far as dismance was concerned it mattered very little where the capital was. Ratiforads had pretty much abolished all time.

A proposition by Mr. Fansworth, (rep.) of Ill., to widen the doors between the halls of the House and Schate elicited considerable discussion, Mr. Dawes remarking, on information received from the architect, that that would endanger the dome, and Mr. Wood assuring the ambitious gentlemen on the republican side that they would not have occasion to pass from the House to the Senate, and that they might consider themselves lucky if they ever got back to the House.

Mr. Farnsworth withdrew the motion.

The items under the head of the Agricultural Department gave rise to a discussion between Messight which are the head of the Agricultural Department gave rise to a discussion between Messight that was found necessary to rise and go into the House, when the debate was closed on the paragraph.

While in the House Mr. Garrierdo, (rep.) of Ohio, desired to make a report from the conference committee on the Currency bill, but objection was made.

The House again went into committee on the Sundry Clvil Expenses Appropriation bill.

The leems for

ways. On motion of Mr. Benjamin, (rep.) of Mo., the item of \$25,000 for a private claim of A. P. Hotaling and others for the Indian service in California was struck

others for the Indian service in California was struck out.

A discussion arose between Messrs. Farnsworth and Dawes in reference to an item in the bill to pay Paul S. Forbes the balance due nim under a contract with the Navy Department for a steam engine for the Algonquin, \$27,330.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to strike it out, criticized the action of the Committee on Appropriations in reporting it, and expressed the opinion that the chairman of the committee (Mr. Dawes) was like Joe Bagstock, "Siy, sir—devilish sly,"

Mr. Dawes retorted on Mr. Farnsworth as being so constituted that he could not believe any one else to be honest, and intimated that he did not desire to be measured by the gentleman from Illinois or by his standard of morality. The item had been reported because the Secretary of the Navy said it was to liquidate a balance due this man—not a claim, but a debt.

Mr. Farnsworth said he had not attacked any, body, and that the unusual wrath and excitement

body, and that the unusual wrath and excitement displayed by the gentleman from Massachusetts was entirely unnecessary. He did not suppose every man dishonest, and his friend from Massachusetts

the bill was reported the gentleman said there was no special legislation in it was a little sty.

After some further discussion the motion to strike out the item was rejected. The committee rose, leaving still six pages of the

CURRENCY BILL. Mr. Garrize, from the committee of conference on the Currency bill mide a report, and said he would call it up for action to-morrow. The House then, at half-past five o'clock, ad-

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Class Day Exercises of the Class of 1870. Yesterday was Class Day at Princeton College, and a large and highly respectable assemblage was pre-sent on the occasion. About eight o'clock in the morning the weather assumed a rather threatening aspect, and fears were entertained that an Inaupicious day would render the open air exercise disagreeable if not altogether impossible. About eleven o'clock, however, the lowering clouds had gradually drifted away, and the sun shed his beneficent rays over the city of Princeton, sending thrills of joy and gladness through many an anxious heart, and assisting materially in rendering the Class Day The different morning trains from New York and Philadelphia brought numbers of distinguished visitors, and by noon the hotels and college grounds at Princeton were alive with happy groups of ladies and gentlemen waiting the first soul-stirring strains of the Seventh Regiment Band, which was to an nounce the opening of the day's programme.

At one o'clock P. M. a procession consisting of the students and professors was formed and passed through the college compus to the First Presbylerian church, where the exercises commenced. As the McCosh, the President, they received a hearty welcome from the large andience that filled every avai able space in the edifice.

THE EXERCISES IN THE CHURCH consisted of a class poem, by Thomas D. Supple, of

Pennsylvania, the class poet of 1870; class oration telivered by Thomas B. Brown, of New York, and the class ode, recited by Adrian Hoffman Joline and the class ode, recited by Adrian Hoffman Joline and song by the class. The class poem is a beautiful composition, and reflects great credit on the poetic genus of its author. The oration also was good, and the oratior was frequently applicated during its delivery. He took for his theme "The indefinite Perfectability of Man," and in a clear and logical style proceeded to show that the various faculties of the mind can be improved to an indefinite degree. The faculty of indefinite improvement alone distinguished human beings from the other different species of the animal kingdom. The gentleman also, in strong and forcible language, denounced the POLITICAL CORRUPTION

species of the animal kingdom. The gentleman also, in strong and forcible language, denounced the FOLFICAL CORBUTTON of the age in which we live. He did not wish to be understood as referring to any class or party, as he believed that an unprincipled men could be found in both political camps. The idea that a man ought to adhere to his party whether right or wrong was preposterous and productive of humorality in a government constanted as ours is. The rising generation had it in their power to remedy these growing eviks and to render the political atmosphere of this glorious republic free from the corrupting influences of party demagogues and unprincipled private corporations. He also alluded to the existing blekerings and private animosities resulting from the late war, and recommended that spirit of tobrance and forbearance which free and enlightened men ought to exercise towards one another. The orator of the class also referred to the growing spirit of the present age. This evil was partially the result of that system of Fee thought and free religion which the institutions of this country guarantee to his subjects, and he hoped that these privileges would not be so abused by the educated portion of the college. Dr. McCosh, as also to his predecessor. Dr. McLean, who appeared on the platform. In addressing his fellow graduates he alinded in feeling terms to the measures and associations connected with their Alina Mater, and he hoped that the class of 1870 would not be backward in contributing towards the mannenance and support of the institution to which they owed such a deep debt of gratuate.

Dr. McCosh then thanked the speaker for his

tributing towards the maintenance and support of the institution to which they owed such a deep debt of gratuade.

Dr. McCosh then thanked the speaker for his friendily allusion to himself as president. He thanked the andience for their attendance on the occasion. He knew the feelings that prompted them to be present at and to witness the exercises. The parents, friends and lovers of the senior class were, doubless, animated by motives of the highest and noblest character, and on the part of the college he thanked them all for their attendance. It was well known that the college was a quiet and sober institution of learning; but once a year it was seized with a certain mania, which must be probably attributed to the solicical term or to the approaching dog days. He was president of the college only three handred and sixty-four days of the year; the other day the government of the institution was carried on by the senior class. In consequence of the authority of the president and raculty being set aside he expected that some great mistakes would be made, and he did not wonder that in the distribution of pizes.

in the distribution of prizes may be the best man, the "laziest man" the most attentive student, and the prize for the "best mustache" may be given to a youth who has not a single halr on his chin. He then spoke of his predecessor, Dr. McLean, in very eulogistic terms, and his remarks in this respect were warmly applauded by the students.

by the students.

Dr. McLean then addressed the students in a few brief and appropriate words. He recommended them to listen to the instructions and follow the advice of their learned and venerable president, and that they would surely become intelligent men, good Christians and useful citizens.

Prayer was then offered by Dr. McCosh, who also pronounced the benediction, which concluded the exercises which took piace in the church.

The audience was duly notified by the master of ceremonies, Whilam P. Schell, to meet in front of the library to witness the presentation by the class of "Knight's Encyclopedia," consisting of eleven volumes. The volumes were presented to the college library and Mr. William Bynum Gien delivered an oration on the occasion. In receiving the liberal donation Dr. McCosh thanked the class and referred to the college library and gymnasium; also to the apparatus of the college. The three departments were scanning furnished at present, but he was happy to say that some charitable ladies had volunteered to make these departments in every respect equal to those of any college in the United States. teered to make these departments in every respect equal to those of any college in the United States He urged the students to cultivate a taste for study

and to fit themselves in levery manner possible to discharge efficiently the active duties of life which they were about to enter.

THE CANNON EXERCISES then took place beneath the shady trees in the large grounds attached to the college. The converse of the large grounds attached to the college. then took place beneath the shady trees in the large grounds attached to the college. The cannon exercises consisted of "History of the Class," given by Frank H. Pierce, of New Hampshire. The historian entered into a lengthy detail of the studies, amusements and other duties of the class, which he described in a. very humorous and pleasing style, eliciting frequent applause and keeping the audience in the best possible humor. The presentation address followed, delivered by Mr. Henry Schenck Harris, of New Jersey. This gentleman also was so humorous and witty in his remarks that the audience was considerably amused.

Prizes were then awarded to the best gymnast, best (f) mustache, wittlest (f) man, wickedest man, biggest foot, inquisitive man, largest man, &c. The contestants for the various prizes drew forth the greatest possible amount of merriment, that frequently put the audience in an intense state of excitement.

quently put the audience in an intense state of excitement.

The following are the names of the victors:—Best gymnast, J. T. Mason; best (*) mustache, T. B. Pryor; mean grin man, G. B. Kinkall; wittest (*) man, C. F. Imbue; wickest man, William Spencer; biggest foot, C. B. Alexander; inquisitive man, C. Moore; lazlest man, R. M. Agnew; nobblest man, S. R. Gummere; the class infant, M. J. De Witt.

The exercises terminated about five P. M., and the vast assemblage left the grounds very much pleased with the instructive and interesting character of the proceedings.

THE FREE COLLEGE

The Kelly Prize Debate Last Evening. The Kelly prize debate between the literary socie ties of the College of the City of New York took place last evening at Steinway Hall. There was, notwithstanding the uncomfortable weather, quite a large audience, who seemed during the proceedings more anxious to keep cool by means of incessant faming than to give an attentive ear to the speakers. It would be almost impossible to give anything like a correct sketch of the arguments used by the young gendemen who took part in the debate, not so much gentlemen who took part in the debate, not so much from the fact that the question debated was rather peculiar—not to use a strong expression—but that each person who took part in the discussion spoke twice, thus effectually weakening the general arguments put forth by both sides in the first encounter.

The momentous question was, "is the whole condition of society resulting from the influence of a popular form of government favorable to the growth of a splendid national itlerature?" The gentlemen who spoke in the affirmative were the following members of the Phrenocosmian Society:—Michael H. Cardozo, Charles A. Doremus, Charles B. Jessup. Those who spoke in the negative were members of the Clionian Society:—Graham McAdam, Charles H. Nettleton, Jonas E. Whitley. The following were the judges:—Mēssrs. Charles Tracy, Joseph B. Daley, E. B. Hart, Robert McGinniss, James S. Barron.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A NEWARK WORKMAN. Yesterday forenoon, while James McGarity,

workman employed at Marcus Sayde's lime and stone yard, in Newark, was piling up bricks, a stone yard, in Newark, was piling up bricks, a thoughtless teamster ran against and tumbled the whole fabric down. McGarrity was extricated from the debris and the discovery made that his collar bone was broken in two places, as also his right leg above the thigh. He was removed to his home, No. 15 Durand steed, and subsequently to St. Michael's Hospital. With great care and quietness it is thought he may recover.

HUMAN DEMONS.

Harlem Brutes Seduce a Child Thirteen Years of Age-She is Fastened to the Floor by Iron Bands-Kept from Her Home Nearly a Month-Some of the Scoundrels Arrested.

One of the most terrible cases of outrage that has ever occurred has lately come to light. The victim a slight little girl, by name Mary Matilda White, weighing not over seventy pounds, and about three feet six or seven inches in height, and but thirteen rears of age. She is a daughter of a retired merchant living in Mount Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y. On the 16th of May she, in company with some other children, went to Woodlawn, where she m

A VERY GENTLEMANLY LOOKING MAN, who engaged her in conversation, and she, calldlike, on the promise of a gold watch and chain, got on the Harlem train to come to New York to get some ice cream in his friend's saloon. At Mott Haven John Reilly (who had led her off) was joined by Paul Kelly and several others whose search for innocent victims was not as successful as his, and the whole party proceeded to the Harlem bridge, at the terminus of Third avenue, on the was then about four o'clock in the afternoon. Matilda, "hand in hand," walked with Reilly to pushed. Upon looking around the small 16 or 18x24 room she saw about ten other couples, male and emale. The door was immediately locked after her entrance and there was no other egress. All of the females present, with one exception, were young, and none over fifteen years old. The entrance of t two was greeted with shouts by all

THE MALE BRUTES present; several of the children were weeping, and then the interrupted orgies recommenced. Upon Matikla's refusing to accede to the justful desires of Reilly he took "four sharp-pointed hooks or clamps from his coat pocket" (as stated in her affidavit), and securing them on her wrists and ankles, meantime threatening her life every moment.

PASTENED HER TO THE FLOOR. He then satisted his vile passion upon her person,

He then satisted his vile passion upon her person, using her in a manner the particulars of which are until for publication. She was then taken to another sharty, in a similarly isolated and dark, dreaded and lonesome locality, on the New York side of the bringe, in 120th street, where she was kept nearly two weeks, during which time Keilly, first locking her in, brought several other men, all of whom, one after auother, violated her person, and several times leaving her almost if not quite senseless on the hoor, the shanty having no fusniture whatever. The viliains then, tainking that shame would prevent her from leaving them, removed her to a dwelling nouse, which the poince will not permit being named as yet, they taking a room for her and one of her sequeers, and there she was kept until she succeeded in ELUDING HER PERSECUTORS, and left them, penniless, being even compelled, in her dreadful condition, to walk all the way back to her distracted father and seepmother, Mr., and Mrs. Thomas White, in Mount Vernon, Westchester county. She has since identified the second shanty into which she was taken as being in East 121st street, between avenue. A and First avenue. On the entrance of the police of the Twelfth precinct, under officer Hompson, rings and staples were tound firmly fastened that the foor, fully corroborating one part of the child's painful story. The other shanty she says is not the Westchester county side of the Hartem Railroad bridge, behind a huge mass of rocks, and where, she says, although she screamed as loudly as she was able, until prevented by pain, no our seemed to hear her, the place about he shanty being so desolate. Language is madequate to describe how pitconsly she relates her sad story. At the boarding house to which she was last taken, kept apparently by a friend of one of the ruillans, she was and some other small trinkets before she effected her escape. Her board was paid by the gang above mentioned. She minutely describes upwards of twenty a fifter times saw at the two shantes.

on the 3d of June, having been absent nearly four weeks. Last Thesday a fellow giving the name of John Reilly, in company with two others, was arrested for committing an outrage on Airs. Susan Binnie, of 126th street, a wealthy lady, whose case has been published, and taken before dustice McDuade, of the Hariem Poitee Court, who, thinking that Reilly might belong to the gang which violated Matilda, sent word to her lather, who came and identified him from his little daughter's statement. She also was brought face day afternoon. The latter said, "Do you know this man?" She answered, faintly, "Yes, sir; he was one of them that fastened me on the floor." Reilly defiled ever having seen her, and again she was asked, "Are you sure you have seen him before? Can you not be mistaken?" Holding down her head she artlessly replied, "Oh, no, sir; he was there a great many times." Relly was immediately com-mitted, Justice McQuade saying he would hardly take

A MILLION DOLLARS BAIL

A MILLION DOLLARS EAIL
for him on her truthful statement alone. Steps were
immediately taken to arrest the remainder of the
gang. Court officer Thompson and others were put
upon the trail, and officer Thompson after Easying up
watching the shantes all of two days and nights,
finally succeeded in capturing Paul Keily, whom
Matida also recognized as one of her seducers,
"Pug" Mann and Ed. Brennan,
TWO NOTORIOUS THIEVES
of the same gang, were also caught with much difficulty, and the girl recognized the latter immediately
as having been present in the shantes on several
occasions. Both of the latter are held for
further examination. John Reilly and Paul Keily
will be sent to the General Sessions, before
Recorder Hackett, this morning, for trail. John
Reilly is a lately returned convict. Justice Meeks,
of Morrisania, deserves credit, as does also officer
Thompson, for their efforts in arresting

THE CRIMINALS.
Kelly says he is twenty-three years of age, a carpenter by trade, born on Long Island, and living in
Eighty-fourth street, near Tenth avenue. The
officers of the Harlem court are now in hot pursuit
of the three other villains who outraged the little
girl, and there is considerable talk of lynching them
if caught and known to be the offenders.

Two other young girls are known to be missing
from Mount Vernon within the last six weeks.

WATER.

Lecture by Dr. Arnot at the Hall of the

Young Men's Christian Association. A Scottish divine-the Rev. Dr. Arnot-delivered a lecture last evening at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in Twenty-third street on the subject of "Water." The speaker began by describing the formation of the world, in chaos, from

subject of "water." The speaker began by describing the formation of the world, in chaos, from fire and water. Describing an arch, he seized upon the idea that mortar could not be made without water, and, rising to a sublime height of rhetoric, traced a particular drop in the dew and rain to a mountain gorge. Higher up he soared, becoming animated by the subject, till his entendiasm found expression in the transition of the liquid globule from the fifth in which it might have been immersed to the heavens which it entered.

PERE AS AN ANGEL.

Then, with a touch of pathos, he added:—If the tears of men could be traced—the tears, for instance, of that "Man of sorrows," to what a history would they give birth! Of transitions from the pure to the impure; from the pearly dew to the black closed of the sewers. Paschal fell upon the master stroke of his philosophy when the monks of St. Bernard showed him that it was impossible to boil meat in the higher regions of the Alps on account of the rarity of the atmosphere. The philosopher had been regaled by the monks with roast meats and broiled, but when he asked for boiled meats they shook their heads. Then the speaker partially explained the physical causes for this apparent phenomenon, and thence passed into a review of

THE BIBLICAL HISTORY OF WATER, from the streams of the monantains of Samaria to the wells of the desert. The entire lecture was replete with Scriptural allusions, and was undoubtedly intended to convert the heathen as well as interest them.

them.
After the lecture proper the speaker essayed a few remarks on the subject of the English speaking nations. He had been wont to say that in America alone had the Anglo-Saxon tongue been used by those instrumental in slavery. Now he could say that tyranny could find no home in the haunts of those who speak our language. There was a wire stretching from the other abore of the sea to this, and

ACROSS THE CONTINENT to the farther ocean, sending its lighting thoughts from one to another, and he sometimes thought that men performed similar functions, and that he might induced his own country with a warmer regard for America on his return.

At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Adams and others addressed the speaker in behalf of the meeting.

ACCIDENT TO THE MAYOR OF PATERSON

Mr. John Ryle, Mayor of Paterson, N. J., was stepping into his carriage yesterday morning, when the horses gave a sudden start and threw him violently upon the curbstone. He was quite sever ly injured on the head, shoulder and arm, but his wounds are not considered of a dangerous character.